

CLAIMS

1. A Fresnel lens sheet having a light-receiving surface on which light emitted by a light source falls, and a light-emitting surface from which the light emitted by the light source is emitted, said Fresnel lens sheet comprising:

a plurality of prism groups, each including a plurality of prisms, each having a totally reflecting surface that reflects incident light totally toward the light-emitting surface;

wherein the light-receiving surface on the side of the light source is divided into a predetermined specific region and another region, and

the prisms in the predetermined specific region have a height bigger than that of the prisms in another region.

2. The Fresnel lens sheet according to claim 1, wherein

the prisms in the specific region have a width smaller than that of the prisms in another region.

3. A Fresnel lens sheet having a light-receiving surface on which light emitted by a light source falls, and a light-emitting surface from which the light emitted by the light source is emitted, said Fresnel lens sheet comprising:

a plurality of prism groups, each including a plurality of prisms, each having a totally reflecting surface that reflects incident light totally toward the light-emitting surface;

wherein the light-receiving surface on the side of the light source is divided into a predetermined specific region and another region, and

the prisms in the predetermined specific region have a width smaller than that of the prisms in another region.

4. The Fresnel lens sheet according to claim 1 or

3, wherein

light rays emitted by the light source fall on the specific region of the light-receiving surface at incidence angles in the range of 35° to 45° .

5. The Fresnel lens sheet according to claim 1 or 2, wherein

the height of the prisms nearer to the light source among those formed in the specific region is bigger than that of the prisms farther from the light source among those formed in the specific region.

6. The Fresnel lens sheet according to claim 2 or 3, wherein

the width of the prisms nearer to the light source among those formed in the specific region is smaller than that of the prisms farther from the light source among those formed in the specific region.

7. The Fresnel lens sheet according to claim 1 or 3, wherein

the prisms have the same apex angle.

8. The Fresnel lens sheet according to claim 1, wherein

the prisms have the same width.

9. The Fresnel lens sheet according to claim 3, wherein

the prisms have the same height.

10. The Fresnel lens sheet according to claim 2, wherein

the height of the prisms nearer to the light source among those formed in the specific region is bigger than that of the prisms farther from the light source among those formed in the specific region, and the width of the prisms nearer to the light source among those formed in the specific region is smaller than that of the prisms farther from the light source among those formed in the specific region.

11. A rear projection screen comprising a Fresnel

lens sheet having a light-receiving surface on which light emitted by a light source falls, and a light-emitting surface from which the light emitted by the light source is emitted;

wherein a plurality of prism groups, each including a plurality of prisms, each having a totally reflecting surface that reflects incident light totally toward the light-emitting surface are formed in the light-receiving surface,

the light-receiving surface on the side of the light source is divided into a predetermined specific region and another region, and

the prisms in the predetermined specific region have a height bigger than that of the prisms in another region.

12. A rear projection screen comprising a Fresnel lens sheet having a light-receiving surface on which light emitted by a light source falls, and a light-emitting surface from which the light emitted by the light source is emitted;

wherein a plurality of prism groups, each including a plurality of prisms each having a totally reflecting surface that reflects incident light totally toward the light-emitting surface are formed in the light-receiving surface,

the light-receiving surface on the side of the light source is divided into a predetermined specific region and another region, and

the prisms in the predetermined specific region have a width smaller than that of the prisms in another region.

13. The rear projection screen according to claim 11, wherein

the prisms formed in the predetermined specific region have a width smaller than that of the prisms formed in another region.